WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1823. [NO. 143.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. **Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

Dr. Stewart Bosworth,

HAVING purchased Doct. Beckwith's Medical Establishment, has settled himself in Salisbury, and offers his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. His shop is one door east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern, on Main-street.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.—'38tf

Notice.

THE subscriber being about to remove to Raleigh, requests those who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.—Those who have claims will please to present them.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.——'38

Docts. Franklin & Carson,

HAVING united their interest in the practice of Physic, respectfully tender their services, in the different branches of their profession, to the inhabitants of Statesville and its vicinity. They occupy the stand formerly occupied by Erwin & Gaither, at which one of them may generally be found, or by inquiring at the house of Robert Simonton or Robert Worke, Esqrs.; and by prompt attention to business they hope to merit the confidence and gain the patronage of the public.

Statesville, Feb. 3, 1823.—4t'43

Carriage and Windsor

CHAIR MAKING,

At Lincolnton, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with guilt or paint, executed at the shortest notice.

Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

Stop Thief.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, on the head waters of Waxhaw Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C. about two months ago, a red sorrel HORSE, five years old past, about 14 hands high, heavy made, works well in harness of any kind; has no white mark on him; racks and trots, but more generally the first; and was in middling good order. Any person giving notice of the above described horse, so that the owner can get him again, shall be rewarded for his trouble, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JOSEPH YARBROUGH.

January 24, 1823.—3t*43p

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.... Jane Kerr *vs.* William Kerr.....Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, *Clk.*

3mt'47.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, *vs.* Eli Bradshaw....Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, *C. S. C.*

3mt44.—Price adv. $4

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on Him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

Thomas V. Cannon,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has established himself in business in this place, in the house next door to Mr. Slaughter's tavern. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Gentlemen favoring him with their custom, may expect their work done in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has made arrangements regularly to get the fashions from Philadelphia; and solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, Feb. 12*th*, 1823. '41

Store Houses to Rent,

IN CHERAW.

THE subscriber proposes to rent two Store Houses in Cheraw, situated on Market, a few doors from the corner of Front-street. These houses were planned and constructed under the direction of an experienced merchant, and are well calculated for the business of Cheraw, being in the centre of the cotton market.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Salisbury, N. C. or to Mr. Ward Cowing, or to Mr. Wilson, of Cheraw.

J. A. PEARSON.

Jan. 18, 1823.—'38cop2m

P. S. The subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, either or both the above houses and lots. He also offers for sale several unimproved lots in the town of Cheraw. J. A. P.

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at arge, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

*39

Sign, Coach, and House

PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——*39

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the *Carolinian* Office.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he now lives, lying on the west side of the main Yadkin, well known by the name of Riddle's ferry, and containing between four and five hundred acres. It lies on the main road leading from Salem to Georgia; is well watered, and has good improvements thereon. The land is of as good a quality as any in the Forks of the Yadkin, and well suited to the raising of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to make immediate application. The terms will be favorable, and will be made known on application to the subscriber.

☞ A good boat belongs to the ferry.

BENJAMIN RIDDLE.

Rowan County, Feb. 24, 1823.—3t'44

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of court, obtained at February term, 1823, authorising the sale of two of the negroes of the estate of Robert Baird, deceased, I will sell at a credit of twelve months, at Francis Neely's mills, on Saturday, the 29th of March, 1823, one negro girl Esther, about 12 years old, and one negro boy Joe, about 10 years old. Attendance, &c. by

WM. BARBER, *Adm'r.*

3wt'44p

A Bargain.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the Western country, offers for sale the plantation whereon he now lives, containing 600 acres of land, of which there is cleared about 80 acres, 50 acres of which are fresh and in good order for cultivation: it produces corn and wheat as well as any land in its neighborhood; there are on the land one comfortable dwelling house, barn and other necessary out houses; also, there are two excellent grist mills and saw mill now in complete repair on a never failing stream. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as the buyer would wish to see the premises. The land lies in Rowan county, 11 miles north-west from Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Statesville.

3t43p MARTIN RENDLEMAN.

Rowan County, N. C. Feb. 17, 1823

An Overseer Wanted.

A SINGLE man, well recommended, who understands the culture of corn and cotton, and the management of negroes, will meet with employment. Apply at this office.

Feb. 4, 1823.——'40

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the store house of Mr. Thomas Todd. He will work on the most reasonable terms that can be desired, and hopes, by due attention, neatness and despatch, that he will merit a share of public patronage. He also flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to those that may please to call upon him, at any time, with their custom. Cleaning and repairing old clothes will be duly attended to, at short notice.

N. B. Produce will be received for work, such as corn, flour, pork, bacon, tallow, beeswax, butter, and such as suits the market, and a generous price given. 6t'47

SAMUEL PRICE.

Estate of David Woodson, Sen'r.

ALL those persons who have lawful demands against the estate of David Woodson, sen. deceased, are hereby requested to make them known to the administrator, on or before the 21st day of May next, so that he may be prepared to make settlement as far as the estate in his hands may be sufficient. As he wishes to make a final settlement of said estate at next May court, he hopes all will avail themselves of this notice.

J. W. WALTON, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 20, 1823.—3t'44

125 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Anson jail, on Friday, the 7th instant, *Thomas Curtis* and *Hamilton Harris*. Thos. Curtis is between 25 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue, or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, and I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very dark mulatto, between 30 and 35 years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking jails, and has broken several in the western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash.

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of $100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and 25 dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

JOSEPH MEDLEY, *Shff.*

February 9, 1823.—3t'44

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1823.....Lucy Byerly, *vs.* Philip Gardner and Barbara his wife, George Kepley and Caty his wife, Mordica Collins and Christina his wife.....Petition for Dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Philip Gardner and Barbara his wife, George Kepley and Caty his wife, Mordica Collins and Christina his wife, are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte.

A copy from the minutes.

D. MOCK, *C. C. C.*

3wt'44

Almanacs, for 1823,

BY the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that Jas. A. Buchanan, Esq. of this city, has imported, through the medium of our worthy Consul at the Isle of France, Martin Bickham, Esq. a bag of cotton seed, specially picked and prepared for the purpose, by a planter of high standing, in that colony, who has kindly furnished some interesting remarks upon the most improved plan of cultivating it. We understand this seed is deposited at the store of the Warren Factory, No. 3, Hanover-street, where all applications either by letter or otherwise, for small quantities, will be gratuitously attended to while it lasts. We hope the distribution of this truly valuable seed will be judiciously made by Mr. Buchanan, for it is well known, that the cotton of the Isle of France is superior to any in the world, with the exception of our very best long staple Sea Islands. It behoves our most active planters to follow up this attempt to introduce a new description of cotton into our country, and we entertain the most sanguine hopes, that the issue of these exertions may realize the expectations of the gentleman with whom they originated. We shall of course expect all those who may receive any of this seed, with a view to make trial of it, to give us, from time to time, an account of their progress.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON AT THE MAURITIUS.

It is planted here in the months of November and December, (our spring,) and the trees last three or four years; after the first year they are cut off nearly even with the earth, and they shoot up again to nearly their usual height, when it is necessary to turn off their tops, and keep them at the height of about four feet and a half. They are planted in rich ground at 7 and 8 feet distance, one from the other; and in poor ground, at about 5 feet distance, only two plants are left in the same hole, and the seeds are planted about one inch under ground; it is necessary to keep the field very clean, and clear of weeds, and let the cotton be perfectly dry before it is collected: the plants ought to be hoed, and their roots well covered when young. After the cotton is collected, it is passed through a mill, and cleaned by means of cylinders, after which it is picked by hand, and freed of all dirt, and impurities, then sent to the press to be embaled.

TO CURE HORSES OF THE BOTTS.

Lexington, Ky. 14th Nov. 1822.

SIR,—If a receipt for curing horses of the *Botts*, will be any acquisition to the readers of your very useful paper, you may insert the following, which I can vouch for, by most successful experiments. Indeed, I do not know, nor have I heard of a case in which its application has not accomplished a speedy and perfect cure.

"Drench the horse with ½ ounce of salt petre dissolved in common water, and in about 15 minutes drench him with ½ ounce of alum, dissolved in like manner. It is recommended that the horse have no water for 24 hours after this process."

The effect produced by the prescription, is this: The salt petre forces the Bott fly to *release* his firm and buried hold in the maw and stomach of the horse, and the alum destroys it.

A pint of molasses, mixed with a like quantity of sweet milk, will be a good substitute for the salt petre, if the latter cannot be had. The molasses and milk entice the fly to quit its place, that it may partake of the grateful repast. The salt petre forces a release, by the pain which it inflicts. But in either case, the alum destroys, yet this would be inoperative, so long as the fly were entrenched in the strong fortress which he makes in the maw and stomach.

Very Respectfully, R. H.

To J. S. Skinner, Editor Am. Farm.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

A PHENOMENON.

On the farm of Israel Loomis, sen. in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y. about 65 miles west of Albany, 11 miles south of the canal, and half a mile north of the third great western turnpike road, is a small spring or run of water, which, to all appearance, never alters in quantity, either in wet weather or in dry. The water is perfectly soft and is considered the best in the region.

Now to the phenomenon.—Always, invariably, before a north-east storm, this spring becomes turbid. This muddiness commences about 24 hours before the storm, and continues from 4 to 10 hours, according to the power of the storm which is coming: this invariably takes place previous to the north-east storm, and at no other time. Previous to a moderate storm, however, this muddiness of the water does not continue more than two hours, and then runs clear again. There can be no possible error in this statement. The water is now conducted in aqueducts, and the spring is covered, so that no possible external cause could produce this effect. I have now stated facts as they are.—The respectable aged people who have used the waters of the spring more than 20 years, tell me that they can predict a north-east storm as certainly as they can the rising or setting of the sun; and that when the weather is perfectly mild, and the wind in the south or in the west, and no perceptible signs of any storm at hand, still, if their spring becomes muddy, they are perfectly sure that a north-east storm will commence within 24 hours.

This spring is situated at the north foot of a small hill, which is the most northwardly spur of that range of hills whose waters feed the Susquehanna. The hill appears to be composed of clay and schist, and the spring pours out its water near its north foot, about two rods above the plane, where the limestone region commences. This water flows to the Susquehanna. Although, in a direct line, it is within 9 or 10 miles of the Mohawk river.

Whether this does or does not favor captain Symmes' theory of the earth, I shall not attempt to decide—but having stated facts as they are, I shall leave their cause to be decided by men who know more about subjects of this nature than

An Unlearned Traveller.

ROADS form an index to the character of a people, and the condition of the one is never at a great distance from the condition of the other. If the former are in a ruinous state, the latter are sure to be nearly so. Good roads are a source of constant income, to every class of citizens. The farmer reaps his per centage in the safe excursions of his family, and in marketing his produce—the merchant, in the prices of transportation; and no one, even down to the old bachelor, grumbling along in his sulky, ever found himself a loser in consequence of his expenditures on the road.—*Cleaveland Herald.*

A conscientious Lawyer.—Edward Biddle, of Reading, Pa. was a lawyer of eminence, and a decided friend to the liberties of his country. Some time previous to the revolutionary war, he was especially engaged to defend a cause in the lower counties, now state of Delaware, and had received his retaining fee, twenty half joes, an extravagant sum in those days. After attending some time to the evidence and arguments on the opposite side, he was so fully convinced of the unprincipled conduct of his client, that he left the court, and returned the fee, telling him that he must find another advocate, as he could not for any consideration consent to be an instrument of injustice.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On the 2d inst. the Board of Managers held their meeting in the room appropriated to their use in the new building erected by the Society in Nassau street, New-York. The house affords accommodation for the keeper and his family, for the Agent, Secretaries and Committees, with a large space for the depository of Bibles and Testaments, also a room for the use of the Managers, besides apartments for the printer and book binders.—The erection of this building augurs favorably for the permanent prosperity of the institution.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.—Mr. VAN DYKE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Illinois, praying the extension of relief to those purchasers of public lands who had paid for the same prior to the passage of the act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, made a report unfavorable to the prayer of the petition; which was read.

The report made yesterday by Mr. VAN DYKE from the Committee of Public Lands, unfavorable to the memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, praying further relief to the purchasers of public lands, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LOWRIE, the Senate resolved to meet, until it be otherwise ordered, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the morning.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President of the United States, together with the amendments offered thereto by Mr. DICKERSON and Mr. HOLMES, of Maine.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, rose, and in a speech of nearly two hours length, submitted his views of the several propositions before the Senate, and in support and explanation of the particular project which he had introduced. When he had concluded,

The resolution and amendments were postponed to Monday next.

Mr. SMITH, of S. C. from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been recommitted the bill in addition to the "act for the prompt settlement of public accounts," and for the punishment of the crime of perjury, reported the same with sundry amendments; which were ordered to be printed; and

The Senate adjourned.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.—Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs made a report on Rodgers' Marine Rail Way, or Inclined Plane, favorable to the object, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars ought to be appropriated for the purpose of constructing a dock and wharves for building, repairing, and constructing vessels of the United States at the navy yard in the city of Washington.

PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The House then again resumed, in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. TOMLINSON in the chair, the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the more effectual protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures—a motion to strike from the bill its enacting clause still pending before the committee.

The question was taken on striking from the bill the enacting clause; which is equivalent to a *rejection* of it; and there appeared

In favor of striking it out	51
Against it	77

[The bill is yet in committee, to be gone through in detail, for the purpose of amendment.]

The committee then rose.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.—Mr. M'DUFFIE, of South Carolina, appeared to-day, and took his seat.

Mr. RANKIN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report in relation to the extinguishment of Indian titles to lands, the right of soil in which is claimed by an individual state or states; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.—On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the post route from North-Carolina, so that the mail in returning from the west to Salisbury, in said state, shall be transported by Sheril's Ford, Lincoln Co. and Mrs. Stewart's, Iredell county.

On motion of Mr. METCALFE, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what, abuses have been committed by the late Superintendant of Indian Trade (Col. T. L. M'Kenney,) in the purchase or sale of goods under the several laws formerly regulating the Indian Trade; and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.—Mr. JACKSON, of Virginia offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to communicate to Congress the amount of money appropriated for the road from Cumberlahd to Ohio, designating what proportion of the same was expended in the surveying and location, construction and repairs, of the road; also, what part of it was paid to superindants and their assistants for miscellaneous and contingent purposes; and whether any part thereof is yet unaccounted for, remains due upon settlements, and have been carried to the surplus fund.

This resolve, on the motion of Mr. J. was agreed to by general consent.

VICE PRESIDENT'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. TRIMBLE rose, and said, if the motion he was about to make was not in order, or if any gentleman had a motion to make which would take precedence of his own, he hoped it would be waived, as a personal kindness to himself, and that the House would take up the bill providing for the adjustment of the accounts of the Vice President) Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New-York. The question being put,

The House agreed, by unanimous consent, now to consider the bill; and Mr. T. moved that it be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, moved that the bill be amended so as to refer the adjustment of the accounts of Mr. Tompkins to the Secretary of War, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury. He did so, because he conceived that the character of this case was extraordinary, and the circumstances in which it originated, and to which he referred, were peculiar; and because he wished, by not referring it to the Ordinary Department for such adjustment, that it should be kept separate and distinct from the great mass of applications of a similar kind, and not form a precedent for others, hereafter, which might possess a pretended analogy to it, &c.

Mr. McCOY agreed with his colleague in the reasons he gave for the amendment and was in favor of it.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. TRIMBLE and HAMILTON, members of the committee which reported the bill.—The committee had given a due attention to the circumstances which had been referred to, and had, from a view of all the circumstances, concluded it best to report the bill in its present shape.

Mr. MALLARY, Mr. CAMBRELENG, Mr. SERGEANT and Mr. HARDIN, likewise, for various reasons of expediency, opposed the amendment; and Mr. FLOYD replied in its support.

This amendment was not controverted, from any difference of opinion, amongst the gentlemen who spoke, as to the propriety of authorizing the adjustment of the Vice President's accounts, in the most liberal manner, or on the merits and services of the eminent individual concerned; for in that there was no disagreement; but, in addition to the considerations stated above, the discussion turned chiefly on the propriety of one reference more than the other, the facilities which one would afford more than the other, &c. In the course of the discussion, the gentlemen, generally, expressed their sentiments of respect for the public services of Governor Tompkins. These sentiments were expressed with particular emphasis by Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. FLOYD.

Mr. HAMILTON, among other remarks, said, that while the bill guarded the pecuniary rights and interests of the United States, it comported with the obligation to discharge the debt of gratitude which the nation owed to the distinguished individual who had, with such a manly devotion, stepped forth and offered every sacrifice and every hazard in the service and defence of his country in the hour of danger. He had no fear that a similar case would ever present itself again. It must at least be long before such a case could occur, for it was not to be expected that the Treasury of the nation would again become bankrupt; that its credit would be prostrated and invasion be threatened; and it could only then occur that an example like that of Governor Tompkins could again happen.

Mr. FLOYD, in the course of his remarks, said he hoped, indeed, it might be long before such another case should occur—before it should be necessary to have such a man to expend the money of the nation under similar circumstances; when the treasury was exhausted, the country in danger; when blue lights were along our coast, and the enemy on our borders. He entertained the deepest sense of the services of Gov. Tompkins; he would be glad, indeed, to reward the signal patriotism of that man; and, if it were constitutional to do so, would agree to make him an ample donation for his public services. That, however, being out of the power of Congress, he would provide at least for the equitable adjustment of his accounts, &c. &c.

The amendment offered by Mr. FLOYD was negatived; and then

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, *nem. con.*

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then again resolved into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. CONDICT, of New-Jersey, in the chair, on the unfinished business of Saturday, being a bill to make appropriations, in part, for the support of the government—a motion pending to strike out the proposed appropriation of $10,000 for continuing the location of the western national road from Wheeling to the Mississippi.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Va. delivered his sentiments unfavorably to the contemplated appropriation, at some length, when

The question on striking it out was taken, and it was determined in the affimative—ayes 85.

Mr. McLANE moved to amend the bill, by inserting an appropriation of $5000, to indemnify the Corporation of Washington City for making certain improvements adjacent to public property therein.

Mr. COCKE and Mr. WHIPPLE opposed the appropriation, and Mr. McLANE, Mr. KENT, and Mr. MERCER, supported it.

It was then decided in the affirmtive—ayes 77.

Mr. McLANE moved also to amend the bill, by inserting an appropriation of 20,000 dollars, to carry into execution the 9th article of the Treaty of Ghent; which motion was agreed to.

One or two other amendments having been made, and the details of the bill gone through with—

The Committee took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. States, for 1823.

An item of $50,000 was proposed to the bill, for the purpose of constructing docks and wharves at the Navy Yard, in Washington, connected with Rogers' Marine Rail Way, or Inclined Plane, on which a discussion took place: Mr. FULLER, Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. Mr. FLOYD, Mr. BASSETT, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. COLDEN, and Mr. WRIGHT, engaged, considering the utility of the invention, and the propriety of making the appropriation.

On agreeing thereto, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 87.

Having gone through the details of this bill—

The Committee rose, and reported it as amended.

The House then agreed, without a dissenting voice, to all the amendments made in the Committee, excepting two items: but, before taking the question to agree with the committee on these two excepted items,

A motion was made to adjourn.

At the request of Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, the motion to adjourn was withdrawn, for the purpose of considering the bill for the adjustment of the accounts of D. D. Tompkins, Vice President of the U. States.

This bill, as engrossed, was then taken up, read a third time, passed, *nem. con.* and sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Feb. 10.

By the arrival of the elegant packet ship *James Crofitter*, capt. Marshall, in the short passage of 36 days from Liverpool, we are furnished with advices from that place to the first of January, inclusive, and London papers to the evening of Dec. 30th.

It appears that the holy allies at Verona, have made a declaration with regard to Spain, which had not yet been published, but it was generally thought, were not of a pacific nature, and were conformable to the opinions which Montmorency brought from Verona to Paris. On the 26th Dec. at a meeting of the French council, the king presiding, the following note to the Spanish government, prepared by *M. de Villele*, president of the council of ministers, was adopted. *Montmorency* immediately sent in his resignation, which was accepted by the king. Other changes it is said, were to take place in the French ministry. Chateaubriand was to succeed to the office of Foreign Affairs. In the mean time the place was filled by Villele, the advocate for peace. The London Morning Chronicle considers the note as putting an end to the designs of the allies against Spain. "To the nations of Europe in general, a different result might perhaps have been more advantageous. To Spain it must be highly beneficial. The remains of insurrection, no longer fed by France, will soon be extinguished. That fine country may now, therefore, apply itself to the improvement of its own internal affairs. The example will not be lost on other nations."

One of the Paris papers states that the sovereigns have resolved that "if the declarations of the holy alliance are not accepted by Spain, the ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are ordered to quit Madrid."

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France and Spain.—The Paris Moniteur contains a document which is said to be based on the proceedings of the congress. It is a letter of instructions from the president of the French council of ministers to the French minister at Madrid. It is dated Paris, Dec. 25, 1822—and informs the minister that his political situation may be changed in consequence of the resolutions adopted at Verona—that French candour requires that he be directed to make known the views of his government to the government of his catholic majesty. He is then instructed to say that France anticipated danger from the revolution in Spain; but the bonds which unite the two kings had induced her to remain on the best terms. That the progress of the revolution has emboldened the dissatisfied in Spain to demand more and more of the king until he has finally recognized a constitution imposed upon him by a military insurrection. The employment of force has created the right of force, in the minds of the dissatisfied. France was endangered by the contaminating principles, and she had sent guards to the frontiers in her own defence. The congress had approved of the steps taken by France, and had engaged to aid her, (if there ever should be occasion,) in maintaining her dignity and tranquility. France was satisfied with making known to Spain singly her honorable motives in all she had done; but Austria, Prussia and Russia, judged it necessary to add a manifestation of their sentiments, and had accordingly addressed diplomatic notes to their ministers at Madrid on this subject, &c. and then follows—

"For your part, M. le Conte, in giving these explanations to the cabinet of Madrid, you will declare to it, that his majesty's government is intimately united with its allies in the firm resolution to repel, by every means, revolutionary principles and movements; that it equally concurs with its allies in the wishes which they form, that a remedy may be found by the noble Spanish nation itself for these evils—evils which are of a nature to disturb the governments of Europe, and to impose on them precautions which always must be painful."

"You will, in particular, take care to make known, that the people of the Peninsula, restored to tranquility, will find in their neighbors faithful and sincere friends. You will, therefore, give to the cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that the succours of every kind which France can dispose of in favor of Spain will always be offered to her for the purpose of insuring her happiness, and increasing her prosperity; but you will at the same time declare, that France will in no respect relax the preservatory measures which she has adopted, while Spain continues to be torn by factions. His majesty's government will not even hesitate to recall you from Madrid, and to seek guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised, and if it lose the hope of an amelioration, which it takes a pleasure in expecting from the sentiments which have so long united Spaniards and Frenchmen in love for their kings and for a wise liberty."

[Notwithstanding all the Notes and threats of France and her allies, we do not believe they will fight Spain at present. It appears from the resignations and changes in the ministry of France, that there is trouble at home, which would no doubt be increased by entering into an unjust war with Spain.]

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PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 21.

There appears to be no longer any doubt, that the ships about to sail under the command of sir Edward Owen, are intended as a reinforcement of sir Charles Rowley's squadron, at Jamaica, for the purpose of being employed in taking possession of the Island of Cuba, should Spain be forced into a war with France. The French have a small squadron of ships (including one line of battle ship) at Martinique, whose intention it may possibly become necessary to thwart. Should the deprecated event not take place, and sir Charles Rowley wish to return to England, sir Edward Owen may, in that case, hoist a broad pendant, and assume the command of the station for the next three years.

PARIS, DEC. 22.

A London correspondent informs us that Mr. Canning, the moment he perceived the views of congress with respect to Turkey, sent off a courier extraordinary to my lord Strangford, at Verona. This courier was bearer of a letter to the following import:

"On the receipt of this you will repair to Lisourne, where you will find an English frigate ready to convey you to Constantinople; on arriving at that capital, you will declare to the Porte that he must render the Greeks independent, or otherwise England must take them under her protection. This measure is indispensably necessary, in order to deprive Russia of all pretext for declaring war."—*Pilote.*

Paris, Dec. 26.—A letter from *Hydra* states, that after the great naval victory of the Greeks, capt. Hamilton of the Cambrian British frigate, arrived at that port, and declared to the admiralty that his government had just recognized the blockade declared by the Greek government. He even demanded an exact account of all the ports which the latter government intends to put into a state of blockade, in order to make them known to the English consuls, so that no more passports may be delivered for those places. It is further stated that the French consul at Smyrna has informed all the captains of his nation that they are to conform themselves to the declaration of blockade made by the Greek government.

MADRID, DEC. 15.

We now know that the holy alliance has authorised the cabinet of the Thuilleries to interfere in our affairs. This news has caused a great sensation in the capital, and may have a bad effect in the provinces, where the enemies of the system have endeavored to alarm the people by reporting that 100,000 French would speedily enter the Spanish territory. However, the confidence that we have in the assistance of England in the struggle; the fact that the sovereigns have left France to act alone; the continued triumph of Mina in Catalonia; the zeal of the patriots; the new alliance with Portugal, quiet our apprehensions, and make us look without fear to a war with France. In spite, therefore, of the exhausted state of the treasury, the preparations for war are carried on with the greatest activity.

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PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to Dec. 7. The opening of the ordinary cortes took place on the 1st December. The speech of the king contains no distinct allusion whatever to the state of foreign affairs. The answer of the President is equally vague on this point. The omission, however, is compensated by an article professing to be official, and probably authentic, in a Madrid paper, stating that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been actually settled between Spain and Portugal, under which Portugal is to despatch immediately, a corps of 8000 picked troops to the assistance of the Spaniards, this force to be increased as occasion may require. A communication was made to the cortes, on the 4th, of a curious nature. Our readers are already aware, that the Queen of Portugal has refused to take the oath to the constitution, and all the papers, resolutions, &c. connected with this determination of her majesty were laid before the sovereign cortes. The penalty decreed by the makers of the constitution, for those who will not accept it, is banishment from the country, and this rigorous extremity, it seems, the king himself is determined to adopt with regard to his illustrious consort. The immediate execution of it is indeed delayed, on account of the state of her majesty's health, and the opinion of her physicians, who have declared she is not in a condition to travel, either by sea or land, without immediately endangering her life. Meanwhile, she is ordered to retire to the Quinta del Ramalhao, there to remain in seclusion till she can undergo her sentence of banishment.

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A conspiracy to murder the Marquis Wellesly, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has been discovered, and several persons charged with being concerned in the atttempt, have been apprehended at Dublin—among them were Henry Handwich, Geo. Graham, James Forbes, Matthew Hambridge, William Graham, and William Brownlow.

FIRE AT CAHAWBA.

HUNTSVILLE, FEB, 7.—We understand by a gentleman from that place, that a Fire recently broke out in Cahawba, which destroyed several buildings: among others the store of Rinaldi and Peters, (by which, after saving all they could, they lost about 6 or 8000 dollars worth of goods, &c.) Mr. Tobin's Tailor shop, and part of a row of buildings erected by Messrs. Crocherons, in the cellar of which there happened to be a number of kegs of powder, that were forgotten in the confusion, and an explosion took place, which blew up the greater part of the building, which was of brick and one of the finest houses in town. No lives were lost.

We understand the fire was produced by the carelessness or intoxication of a tailor, who after having taken his nocturnal frolic, went to his shop, kindled a large fire and placed some dry wood near the hearth and went to sleep. The fire communicated to the wood and produced the calamity.

ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday morning last, as the mail stage from Annapolis to Washington city was crossing the Queen Anne bridge one of the horses took fright and was the means of precipitating the four horses, driver and stage, over the side of the bridge. One horse was killed on the spot, and the driver so much injured that his recovery is uncertain. The height of the bridge is between 20 and 30 feet.

Baltimore American.

Ingenious Weaving.—Miss Mary Davis, of Franklin county, lately wove a bag which will hold three bushels, without a seam. It was wove with three treadles.

Melancholy Accident.—A young man named Henry Williams, of the same county, in riding a race for a quart of brandy a few days ago, was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot. This is said to be the eighth accident of the kind that has happened in that county within 15 years.—*Raleigh Register.*

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.

UTICA, N. Y. FEB. 11.—A trip from Utica to Albany and back, a distance in the whole of 192 miles, performed in *eighteen* hours, by Messrs. Powell, Parker & Co's. line of stages. A party of gentlemen started in the above line of stages from this village on Saturday morning last, just after 12 o'clock, and arrived in Albany at 10 minutes past 9, *A. M.* They breakfasted in Albany, and after remaining there one hour, started on their return, and arrived at Utica at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day, having thus completed the whole route of 192 miles in the unprecedented time of 18 hours, including all the time spent in stoppages on the road, and in taking one meal at Conyne's, 56 miles from Utica!! The trip was performed by the horses in ordinary use on the line, and without injury to them, and apparently with perfect ease. No accident of any kind occurred, notwithstanding the immense number of teams and sleighs, which were met and passed, and with which the road from this place to Albany, is at this time literally filled. This is an instance of speed in travelling, which is truly remarkable, and we may venture to say, is without a parallel in this country.—*Gazette.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1823.

☞ The queries, on the subject of a Convention, addressed to the general committee of correspondence, by "some of the friends of a convention," would probably receive more prompt attention, by being communicated directly to some one of the members of that committee. We merely suggest the propriety of this disposition of the queries; if the original mode, however, be preferred, we will comply with it. If the writer choose, we will ourselves hand his queries over to some one of the committee.

CONVENTION.

On the 22d of February, *John Morris*, and *Daniel Hoke*, Esqs. appointed by the corresponding committee of Lincoln co. proceeded to take the votes of Capt. L. Hafer's company on the expediency of calling a convention; and the result was a unanimous vote in favor of the measure. Such will be the result throughout the western part of the state. The contest between the large and small counties, —between the people on the one hand and an aristocracy on the other,—will eventually terminate in the establishment of an equality of rights and privileges. We shall then no longer witness in this state, that anomaly in a republican government, of a minority ruling the majority. We shall no longer profess in principle what we deny in practice; the one will then correspond with the other; and our constitution, like a beautiful structure, will exhibit a regular symmetry in all its parts.

A correspondent informs us, that a short time since James Orr, of Mecklenburg county, found a turtle which he had marked fifty years ago, in the year 1773; and for aught that appeared to the contrary, it might live fifty or a hundred years longer. We do not know whether naturalists have ascertained to what age turtles survive; but from the preceding fact, and from others which have come to our knowledge, it seems that they attain to a very advanced age,—an age, perhaps, which bears no great disproportion to that of mortals when earth was in the heyday and freshness of youth.

In the garden of Capt. Daniel Wood, of Davidson county, there were gathered during the last season, from one vine, twenty-five hundred and ten cucumbers, (exclusive of the latter growth,) of the species called *gherkins*. This vegetable, we believe, is generally very productive; but in the above instance it was uncommonly so.

The sportive remarks we made a few weeks ago, on Mr. Floyd's speech on the occupation of the mouth of the "Oregon," or, as it is *vulgarly* called, the *Columbia* river, are copied into the Milton Gazette, of the 20th ultimo, preceded by the following caption:

"The following article is copied from the Western Carolinian, not with the idea of its affording any thing new to our readers, but that they may know in what estimation some of the most worthy of our representatives are held by the author of that article."

As no members were mentioned in the article alluded to, but Mr. Floyd, Gen. Cocke, and Lemuel Sawyer, we conclude they must be the worthies spoken of in the Gazette. Now we do not deny that Dr. Floyd and Gen. Cocke are "worthy men," and honorable men—and we add, upon the authority of the *Milton Gazette*, that Mr. Sawyer is a worthy man too—one of the "most worthy of our representatives." And, what will raise them still higher in the "estimation" of the editor of the Gazette, we may likewise add, they are all *radicals*—thorough going reformers in all the departments of the general government—*save one*. If we do not hold these radical gentlemen in as high "estimation" as the editor of the Gazette, it is because we look at objects through a different medium—because we prefer a plain, candid, independent statesman, to a whiffling, time-serving, intriguing aspirant.

We are pledged to no individual; we will support the interest of no one who does not support the interests of his country: but we will lend our feeble aid to the elevation of that person, who we think has the good of his country in view; who possesses the qualifications and the talents to preside over her destinies; who will feel a greater pride in being the ruler of a nation, than the head of a faction; and who will think more of promoting the prosperity of the republic, of providing for its safety and security by the construction of necessary and permanent defences, than of gratifying the unchastened desires of a craving ambition.

In speaking of public men and measures, we shall exercise the right of every freeman, of delivering our sentiments freely; and if they do not chime in with the opinions of the Gazette, we cannot help it. We shall not stop to inquire, in any remarks we may make, whether our brother editor at *Milton* will like them or not; nor shall we be deterred from expressing plainly the "estimation" in which we hold any public man, by the fear of being lugged into the columns of the Gazette, for the purpose of showing its readers how presumptuous we are in differing in opinion from the "wise men," and the "learned" men of the "ancient dominion," or on the borders of it, in regard to the merits of certain public characters.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, Esq. of this town, is appointed President of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank, vacated by the death of Francis Locke, Esq.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

William F. Steele, of Georgia, Attorney of the United States for that part of the territory of Florida, known as West Florida, vice Tipton B. Harris, deceased.

William Sebree, of Kentucky, Marshal of the U. States for the same.

Chapman Coleman, of Kentucky, Marshal for the District of Kentucky, vice John Thompson Mason, jun. resigned.

Robert Todd, of Kentucky, Consul at Acapulco in Mexico.

James Smith Wilcocks, of Pennsylvania, consul at the city of Mexico.

William Taylor, of Virginia, Consul at Le Vera Cruz and Alvarado, in Mexico.

Henry M. Breckenridge, of Florida, Judge of West Florida.

Greenbury Gaither, George Murray, John de la Rau, and Joseph Noriega, all of Florida, members of the legislative council of Florida.

Henry Crabb, of Tennessee, Attorney for the District of West Tennessee.

Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, commissioner, on the part of the U. States, under the first article of the convention of 12th July, 1822, with Great Britain.

Henry Seawell, of North-Carolina, Arbitrator, on the part of the U. States, under the same convention.

Delaware.—In the state of Delaware, it has been found impracticable for the two houses of the legislature to agree, so as either to elect a senator of the U. S. for the six years ensuing the 3d of *March* next, when *Mr.* Van Dyke's term expires, or to fill the vacancy in the senate, occasioned by the resignation of *Mr.* Rodney. Previous to adjournment, ten ballotings took place for a senator to fill the present vacancy, but without success. The two houses at length separated, protesting most heartily against each other's proceedings.—*Nat. Intel.*

WASHINGTON, FEB. 13.—So much space is necessarily devoted, to-day, to the redemption of our pledge to give a sketch of the Debate, in the House of Representatives, on the 5th instant, that we have hardly room for any thing else. We must be content for the present, merely to notice the subjects which principally occupied the two Houses of Congress yesterday, reserving the details till our next.

The Senate sate to a later hour than usual, and were the whole day engaged in the discussion of the bill for re-chartering the *Mechanics'* Bank of Alexandria. No decisive question was taken, though the disposition of the members present appeared to be favorable to the bill.

The House of Representatives sat *until nearly ten o'clock* last night in Debate upon the new Tariff Bill. At length a question was taken on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill; and the votes were, Ayes, 51, Noes 77. So the House refused to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, the effect of which striking out would have been to reject it.—*Nat. Intel.*

WASHINGTON, FEB. 13.—It was with real pleasure that we observed the unanimity and the good feeling which prevailed in the House of Representatives, yesterday, on the subject of the bill to provide for the equitable settlement of the accounts of D. D. Tompkins, (the Vice President,) the late Governor of the State of New-York; for which, however, we were prepared, by the interesting report of the committee, which accompanied the bill. The character and services of this gentleman begin to be more justly and worthily estimated, than they were when viewed through the murky atmosphere of prejudice and misapprehension. Believing it to be due not only to him, but to Congress, and indeed to the country, that the merits of his claims should be known, we shall take an early opportunity to publish the report of the committee on his case.—*Nat. Intel.*

In the New-York Legislature John Woodworth, having been re-nominated as one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of that State, his appointment was confirmed by the Senate. The Court therefore consists of Chief Justice Savage, and Judges Southerland and Woodworth.

Quick Work.—Moore's new Poem, entitled "*The Loves of the Angels*," which comprises 150 or 200 pages, was received at New-York on Sunday by the James Cropper—forwarded to this city by mail, on *Monday* afternoon—reprinted here on Tuesday, and put up neatly in boards—sent back to New-York on Wednesday, and there advertised for sale on Thursday morning.—*Phil. Paper.*

In the Legislature of New-York, it has been attempted to abolish the usual titles of "Honorable" and "Excellency," attached to certain places in the State Government. The proposition passed the House of Representatives—and the day after it passed, *Mr. M'*Clure moved a reconsideration, which was unanimously carried, and the titles were recognized as heretofore. *Mr. M'*Clure's speech was well calculated to obtain his end. It began thus—"Friend Peter, (addressing the Speaker) I understand that yesterday Johnny *Morse* of the city, introduced this resolution. I would like to know, friend Peter, what would be thought of the member, who, meeting the Governor in the street, should say, "Good morning, *Joe Yates*, how do you do?"—*Chas. Courier.*

Sparrows.—It has been ascertained, as nearly as such things can be, that a pair of sparrows destroy in one week, 3360 caterpillars. We did not know before, but we should always remember, the obligations we owe to these little favorites of Heaven.—*ib.*

Riches and benevolence.—The London papers mention a man living at Gibraltar, named Aaron Cordoza, who outrivals the munificence of Bagdad Sultans, and realizes the fictions of Arabian story. With a princely fortune, he possesses the means, and with a generous soul, the spirit, to exercise unexampled benevolence. Gibraltar, the place of his birth, testifies to the various large pecuniary donations made to distressed objects of all descriptions. Such have been his deeds of benevolence, to both English and Spaniards, in moments of extreme exigency, to the army and navy, that the public thanks of the whole garrison, drawn out on parade, and of the marine commanders, have been rendered him in the most solemn manner, for his protection, and promoting the measures of government. And during the recent troubles, the Spanish nation have recently decreed him public thanks and recorded in their archives the obligation the kingdom owes him, for his extraordinary liberality to the Spanish refugees.—He is of noble extraction; his ancestors (secret Israelites) quitted Spain to avoid persecution, and with a vast property settled in Gibraltar, where he has constructed the most elegant mansion on the rock. His hospitality and munificence have obtained him the appellation of 'King of the Jews;' no being, plebeian or royal, scarcely ever excelled him in benevolence and generosity.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

CHINA:—WORSHIP OF CONFUCIUS.

A writer in the Indo Chinese Gleaner, of which a few numbers were not long since received, observes:

'From the *Shing-meaouche*, 1st vol. 2d page, it appears that there are in China, *one thousand five hundred sixty* and odd temples, dedicated to Confucius. At the spring and autumnal sacrifices offered to him, it is calculated in the work now quoted, that there are immolated on these two occasions annually,

Bullocks,	6
Pigs,	27,000
Sheep,	5,800
Deer,	2,800
Rabbits,	27,000
	62,606

"Thus, there are annually sacrificed," he adds, 'to Confucius in China upwards of *sixty two thousand victims*, and it is also said there are offered at the same time, twenty-seven thousand six hundred pieces of silk! What becomes of these does not appear.'

The writer remarks, "We here see that '*the learned*' in one of the most enlighted modern heathen nations, pay *divine honors* to a *fellow creature*, who is universally acknowledged by them to have been a mere man; and these same *learned heathens* generally teach that *death is annihilation*; and sometimes affirm that there is neither *God, angel*, nor *spirit*.—How they reconcile their practice with their professed belief, I know not.'

Missionary Herald.

HENRY GILES, Esq. has been appointed Clerk of Rowan Superior Court, vice A. Froheck, deceased.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 20.

Cotton, 8 to 9 50; flour, 6 to 6 50; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35 to 40; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 75 to 80; bacon, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 35; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11; loaf, 19 to 25; coffee, 25 to 28; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 80 to 90; tallow, 8 to 9 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Feb. 17.

Cotton, 10; flour, 7 75; corn, 65 to 70; coffee, 24 to 26; sugar, brown, 6 to 7¼; Muscovado, 9 to 8; molasses, 26 to 32; salt, Liverpool, 50; Turks Island, 45 to 50; whiskey, 31 a 32; cotton bagging, best quality, 33 cents; North-Carolina bank bills, 2 a 2½ pr. cent. dis.; Georgia do. 3½.

NEW-YORK MARKET, Feb. 14.

Coffee, best quality, 26, second do. 24; cotton, 10 to 12; white Russia sheeting, 18 50 per piece, brown do. 16; broad diaper, 4 50, narrow do. 3; molasses, 31; Muscovado sugar, prime, $12, second and third quality, 10; tea, hyson, 1 10, young hyson, 95. North-Carolina bank notes, 8 to 8½ discount; South-Carolina do. 4 to 4½; Georgia, 8 to 9; Virginia, 2 to 5; New-Orleans, 4 to 5.

MARRIED,

On Thursday night last, by Stephen L. Ferrand, Esq. Mr. Duncan M'Gill, to Miss Polly Sleichter, both of this borough.

In this county, on Thursday, the 16th January, by the Rev. Mr. Storke, Mr. Henry Filken, to Miss Sena Hefry.

Also, on the 23d, by Jacob Krider, Esq. Mr. Allen Morrow, to Miss Elizabeth Robison.

Also, on the 26th, Mr. Joseph Hudson, to Miss Diana Hughes.

Also, on the same day, by Jacob Fisher, Esq. Mr. Daniel Limbough, to Miss Sarah Hall.

Also, on the 6th February, by John Niblock, Esq. Mr. James Dicky, to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

Also, on Thursday, the 13th, by John Niblock, Esq. Mr. John Johnston, aged 18, to Mrs. Polly Hughey, aged 45.

Also, on the same day, by Benj. Howard, Esq. Mr. John Todd, to Miss Sarah Dent.

Also, on Thursday, the 27th, by the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Mr. Thomas Ranshaw, to Miss Prudence Rutledge.

In Lincoln county, on the 13th ultimo, by the Rev. James Hill, Mr. *Jacob Link*, to Miss *Margaret Friday*.

Also, on the same day, by the Rev. Daniel Hoke, Mr. *David Huffstetler*, to Miss *Charity Huffstetler*.

Also, Mr. *Daniel Costner*, to Miss *Sarah Kizer*.

Also, not long since, by the Rev. Jacob Plonk, Mr. *Gillam Powers*, (Chemist) late of Winnsborough, S. C. to the amiable and much admired young lady, Miss *Barbara Rhyne*, all of Lincoln county.

DIED,

At Philadelphia, on Friday, the 15th ult. in the 47th year of his age, Mr. *Samuel Relf*, late Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken a partner in his mercantile establishment in Concord, Cabarrus county, takes this method of informing those indebted to him, that they will confer a particular favor by paying a part, at least, of their accounts and notes on or before the first day of May next. Those who fail to comply with this notice, will not, I hope, be displeased if they should have to pay costs. P. BARRINGER.

The business will in future be continued in the same house, under the firm of P. Barringer & Co. where we are now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries; all of which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash only. Those who have that article to exchange for such as we have, are invited to call and judge for themselves. P. BARRINGER & CO.

Concord, Feb. 25, 1823.—4t'46

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823.—Elizabeth Kerby vs. Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, Masilva Franklin, Susanna, Rebecca, and Dorcas Kerby.... Petition, dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, and Samuel Kerby, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday of May next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against them, and petition be heard ex parte.

JNO. GILES, C. C.

6wt'48—Price adv. $2.

Private Entertainment.

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C.

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, at the Red House, will be thankful if Travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable con-sid-e-ra-ti-on.

March, 1823.—9wt'51

Fork of Yadkin,

February 18, *Anno Domini* 1823.

MY dear and most affectionate and incomparable Miss: It is with the greatest satisfaction that I take up my pen at this instant, and rest my tormented breast upon my little table, until I am able to write to you these few lines, hoping that those lines may find you in good health, and so to continue until I shall be no more. I must confess that I ever did, since my first recollection of you, love you with the greatest veneration and esteem, though I have suffered much with sorrow and discontent in supporting of the same. Tears have fallen from my eyes many times, my pillows have been wet, and quarrels and threats have I endured; but yet nothing availed. The greater the embarrassment, the more honor there is in overcoming of it, says David Taylor. I am satisfied I ever shall support the same love towards you. I should suffer ninety and nine times more than I already have suffered on your account; nevertheless, I hope that the days of bitterness are over, my love, and from now forward we may find pleasure, happiness and contentment. Thus, whilst I am writing, the many pleasant and harmless hours that we have spent in each other's company now present themselves to me, which I reflect on with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Whilst I now write to you, I am not forgetful of the many kind and beneficent favors I have received from your little delicate hands, many of which I did not merit, of which I am afraid I never shall be able to return you half satisfaction. But our days are not yet gone; and who knows yet what to-morrow may bring forth? I may yet be able to compensate you for all you have done for me; and nothing in this world could satisfy me more than to repay the same kindness back that I once received; especially of a person so conspicuous in personage and delicate countenance, and fair and comely features.

I ardently wish that I could be in your company from the rising to the setting of the sun; still I have yet no hopes of ever being so highly gratified as to be in this world so happy; and should I be forced entirely from your presence forever, then might I exclaim, farewell peace and tranquility in this world, and welcome the peaceful enjoyments of another.

With veneration and esteem,
I remain, my darling,
Your affectionate Lover,
Until death,
MASTER DAVID.

To Miss ——. Paid, $5.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823.—Samuel Jones and Andrew Hunt vs. Henry R. Shelton.....Original attachment levied on 177 acres of land, on Dutchman Creek.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant be and appear before our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

6wt'48 JNO. GILES.

Bethel Academy.

THE trustees would hereby acquaint the public, that this Academy, situated in York District, S. C. and near to the mountains, continues in a prosperous and growing state; and whilst they express their gratitude for the liberal patronage it has heretofore received, they would further state, that in consequence of the present teacher's intended removal, they have engaged Mr. William B. Davis, a graduate of the University of North-Carolina, to undertake as teacher, from the 1st of May next. This timely notice we give, that none wishing to place children at this institution, may be prevented by doubts of its continuance, or uncertainty of its Principal.

We are also happy to say, that from a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davis, from a knowledge of his moral and pious character, together with ample testimonials of his talents and learning, we have full confidence that he will prove both an able and a successful teacher.

Students are here prepared for any class in college, being favored with the use of an excellent set of Globes, and hereafter will have the use of the Encyclopedia Britannica; which valuable work is presented to the Academy by a worthy pattern of benevolence and friend of learning.

In point of health and morality, a preferable situation cannot probably be found in the state. Boarding is $75 per annum. Tuition, for Languages and Sciences, $20 per annum; for English Grammar and Geography, $15; and for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $10.

Signed by order of the Board,
JAS. S. ADAMS, *Sec'ry.*

January 24, 1823.——6t46

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

FLORIZEL,

A FINE sorrel, upwards of 16 hands high, handsome-marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand season at Concord, every Friday and Saturday; and at William Emerson's, in the lower edge of Iredell county, one mile west of Coddle-Creek meeting-house, every Monday and Tuesday, except when shewn at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of ten dollars the season, which may discharged with 8 at any time before the first of October; five dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal; parting with the mare forfeits the insurance.

Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equaled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July. G. A PHIFER.

5wt'47

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 6.

BREADALBANE'S MARCH.

Strike up the pibroch, till echoes the mountain,
Strike up the pibroch, till echoes the fountain:
Quick draw your broadswords, and on for the fray,
And hey for the hills and the mountains of Moray!

Strike up the pibroch, till hills of Kindrogan
Ring with the notes of the terrible Hogan!—
Strike up the pibroch, till mountains and corri
Shall wail for the sons of the mountains of Moray!

Wave shall each bush, each briar and bramble,
Shake shall each cairn with the tread of the CAMPBELL;
Wave shall our banners, all bloody and gory,
O'er the dead sons of the mountains of Moray!

Quake shall each ravine, each torrent and river;
Benledi, Benlawns, and Benlomond shall quiver—
BREADALBANE, undaunted, shall triumph in glory,
O'er the proud sons of the mountains of Moray!

Quick on his foes see the CAMPBELL is rushing,
See from their bosoms life's torrents fast gushing!
While the coronach echoes from mountain and corri,
A sad williwa to the daughters of Moray!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

It is amusing to observe how little cleanliness and comfort the Romans enjoyed, with all their wealth and power and ingenious luxury. Many things with which our almshouses are supplied, were wanting in the imperial palaces of Rome. To give one instance for many, forks were utterly unknown to them; nor were they used in Europe till Henry IV. of France, somewhere in the sixteenth century, discovered that they were,—for certain purposes,—quite as convenient as fingers. The first fork used in christendom,—a great steel thing, one prong of which would make ten forks of these degenerate days,—is now, or was lately, in the castle of Pau. It is true enough that while wants of this kind would affect our comfort prodigiously, they may not have been much felt by the Romans; since, however natural, as it were, they have become by habit and constant custom, they were originally factitious.—and the power of accommodating to circumstances,—of assimilation to the things about him, which exists in man, in greater perfection than in any other animal, soon makes him tolerably easy, wherever and however he lives. Notwithstanding all this, there is a difference between nations;—between the Esquimaux Indians and the London cockneys, for instance,—in point of comfort; and certain it must be, that more of that most excellent and desirable article may be had, by any one among us, than could have been enjoyed by a Roman noble, who rode in a carriage without springs, or on a saddle without stirrups, or dined without knives and forks, or lived in a room without a chimney, heated by a brasier of burning charcoal.

The want of cleanliness really appears to have been quite monstrous, and it is wholly inconceivable that a nation who exhibited so exquisite a perception and enjoyment of beauty, as is manifested both in their many works of art, and in all of their poetry, which speaks of, or alludes to natural loveliness of every kind,—and much of this there is,—should be so destitute of all desire to be clean, as we must believe them to have been, if we suppose their writers to have told the truth. It may seem that their constant and universal use of the bath rather proves the fact to be otherwise; but the reason assigned by their writers for this excellent custom is, that the bath was necessary, as they very rarely changed their clothes. The Roman poets are full of anecdotes and allusions which place in a very strong light the common notion in Rome, respecting the uselessness of all instruments of the broom kind.

Horace tells of a sad disaster which befel a festive party in a magnificent dining-room, owing to the fall of a canopy, which brought down with it the accumulated dust of ages. Now if in a splendid state apartment dust should be suffered quietly to repose in sufficient quantities to overwhelm the company and fill every dish, on no greater provocation than the fall of a canopy, it may safely be asserted that any people who would so live, must be a very dirty people indeed. It may also be mentioned among the curiosities of Roman manners, that the masters and mistresses of the world were utterly unacquainted with that article of apparel, which in these days is apt to be found in the pocket of every gentleman, and the indispensable of every lady.

TALKERS.

Extracts from an essay "On Talkers," published in the (London) New Monthly Magazine.

The first and most common class of talkers is composed of common babblers. There are several varieties of these; but the most disagreeable is the long tongued babbler. One of them is sufficient to set a whole village at war, or disturb the peace or sacredness of virtuous privacy. Rather than be silent, he will wound his dearest friend, with a tongue, which, like Laertes' foil, poisons wherever it touches; and sometimes even him who first used it.—From this sort of talkers you learn the origin of Miss Jones' finery and Miss Jenkins' *faux pas*; the state of Mr. Tompkin's embarrassments &c. &c.—Or if you fear what the world thinks of your own character for virtue or folly, you may have your misgivings confirmed to your entire satisfaction. He publishes a pernicious piece of truth or scandal in the morning, and follows the sound of his own rumour, as the wether mutton follows his own bell. Another variety is the dull, or harmless babbler. He talks in his turn and out of his turn, in season and out of season, and yet has nothing to say.—You may, perhaps, learn from him that it rained yesterday; and backed by the boldness of his fears, you may get some credit for weather wisdom, if you doubt whether it will not rain to-morrow. He is Francis Moore's counterpart.

The second class are the small talkers. These are tea-table appendages, and sometimes hang by the dexter bend of ladies' elbows; and are usually "prim, puss-gentlemen," all prettiness and pettiness. Ceaseless tonguers of "words of no tone," they lisp or cultivate some delicate mispronunciation of one of the four-and-twenty letters, or of a few well selected syllables.—They have a chicken's perseverance in picking up the smallest grain or chaff of tea-table intelligence, yet are not greedy in the possession of it: you may have their second-hand nothings at less than the cost and trouble. Their wit is an island in a vast sea of three month's sail; you may steer round it, and by it, and never make it: or if you think you descry it in the offing, you may tack for it and hope to drift to its shore; but when you really see it under your bow, you may coast round it, and cast out your grapple anchor to hold by it; but you might as soon tie your nose or your horse up with a sunbeam, or get a will o' the wisp to light you, like a well bred watchman, to your lodgings, as make ground there. The light of their minds need not be hidden under a bushel; a one-pill box would be dome of "ample space and verge enough for it." Like one "good deed in a naughty world," it might shine far and wide therein, and yet not gild its confines. Their most elegant prim mouths are like a perfumer's shop, for they breathe nothing but *sweets*. "Miss A. has the sweetest pug puppy from Paris that is in the world." And "Mrs. B. a sweet cat in her establishment." Their talk only breathes honey, essence of Tyre, bloom of Ninon, violet washes and a thousand essences that are advertised in the newspapers. They "die of a rose in aromatick" anguish, and are recovered by lavander water, and other "soft appliances," fifty times an hour in their "over-exquisite" moods. I would sooner sit at an opera with five Jews in the same box, or be in a small room with three Frenchmen, than talk with one of these.

The third are those of the objective class. Be your opinions what they may, however undeniable, correct, settled or well digested, they will chew them over and object to them. They will find flaws in diamond wit of the first water, motes in the brightest rays of the mind, and beams in the eyes of Truth.

The fourth is the contradictory class. Let your opinions to-day be to the letter what theirs was yesterday, and they will instantly run an opposition coach against yours, upset you on the mud-bank of their own opinions, and leave you sprawling and bespattered, to get up as you can. When you have run them to a stand on one point, and they find you are fixed on agreeing with them, and they cannot object to the matter of your opinions, they have still a resource left in objecting to your manner of uttering them. You speak unadvisedly and they censure you for mediocrity, a bold plainness, and want of spirit and imagination.

The fifth class consists of talkers in admirations. I heard one of these the other day. His conversation, if such it could be called, was all exclamation, like a German drama; and was made up of a due jargon of Good Gods! God-bless-mes! Is-it-possibles! Who'd have-thought-its! You-astonish-mes, &c.

The sixth are the interrogative class. Their talk is all questions. I should think their tongues were shaped like a note of interrogation. I know one of this genus. You feel in conversing with him as a catechised charity boy does, when he is asked what his godfather promised to do for him. Talk an hour dead with one this class, and you will only hear from him such interrogatory affirmations as these following: "And so Jones is well? And Johnson's married?" &c.

The seventh and most insufferable class are the exclusive talkers. One of these will undertake to talk for all the company present. If you impatiently throw in but one little word, it is like striking a spark into a barrel of gunpowder—a fresh explosion of words spreads a hubbub and confusion all round it. Though he tells you every thing you already know, you cannot tell him any thing that he does not know. If you set out with an anecdote, he snatches it out of your mouth, as a covetous dog would a desired bone from his pet boon companion and dearest puppy friend, and tells it for you. You object that yours was a different version of the same story, and gently persist in telling it your own way: he knows the other version as well as you do, and re-relates it for you, but thinks his own the best. If you persist, after all, in telling it for yourself, he will insinuate to-morrow that you are in your *anecdotage*, and declare that you are the worst teller of stories since the days of Goldsmith. You could not have done a worse thing than start an anecdote in his hearing, for that one is sure of reminding him of a hundred others; and the last one of that first century of good things is so nearly related to the first of the second century, that he cannot choose but relate it, and you dare not choose but hear it. If you commence a favorite quotation, he takes up the second line, goes on with it, and ends by quoting twice as much as you intended.

Of all talkers, these are the worst.

Gallantry of the Gloucester Militia.

On the 9th of August, 1775, the British sloop of war Falcon, captain Linzee, hove in sight of Gloucester, Mass. in quest of two schooners, from the West Indies, bound to Salem, one of which he soon brought too, the other taking advantage of a fair wind put into Gloucester; Linzee having made a prize of the first, pursued the second into the harbor, bringing the prize along with him. He anchored and sent two barges with fifteen men in each, armed with muskets and swivels, and attended by a whale boat, in which was a lieutenant and six privates, with orders to seize the other schooner and bring her under the Falcon's bow.—The militia and other inhabitants, indignant at this daring attempt, prepared for a vigorous resistance;—The bargemen under the command of the lieutenant, boarded the schooner at the cabin windows, which provoked a smart fire from the people on shore, by which three of the enemy were killed, and the lieutenant wounded in the thigh, who thereupon returned to the sloop of war. Linzee then sent the other schooner and cutter he had to attend him, well armed, with orders to fire on the "damn'd rebels" whenever they could see them, and that he would in the mean while cannonade the town; he immediately fired a broadside into the thickest settlements, and looking with diabolical pleasure to see what havoc his cannon made—"*now*," said he, "*now boys, we will aim at the damn'd Presbyterian Church. Well done, brave fellows, one shot more and the house of God will fall before you.*" Not a ball struck or wounded a single individual, although they went through the houses in almost every direction, filled with women and children. The small party on the water side performed wonders, for they soon made themselves masters of both the schooners, the cutter, the two barges, the boat and every man in them. In the action, which lasted several hours, the Americans had but one killed, and 2 wounded: of the British thirty-five were taken prisoners and several wounded. The next day the Falcon warped off with the loss of half her crew as well as the loss of her prize, tender and boats.

SHERIDAN'S PAUSES.

A Scotch Clergyman had visited London and seen, among other tricks of pulpit oratory, "Sheridan's Pauses" exhibited. During his first sermon after his return, he had taken occasion at the termination of a very impassioned sentence, to stop all of a sudden, and pause in "mute, unbreathing silence." The precentor, who had taken advantage of his immemorial privilege to sleep out the sermon, imagining from the cessation of sound, that the discourse was actually brought to a close, started up, with agitation, and in an audible voice read out his usual, "Remember in prayer."—'Hout, man!' exclaimed the good natured orator over his head, placing at the same time his hand upon his shoulder, "Hout, Jamie man! what's the matter wi' ye the day?—d' ye no ken I hae nae done yet?—that's only ane o' Sheridan's pauses, man!"

KNOWLEDGE

Is certainly one of the means of pleasure, as is confessed by the natural desire which every mind feels of increasing its ideas.—Ignorance is mere privation by which nothing can be produced: it is a vacuity in which the soul sits motionless and torpid for want of attraction: and without knowing why, we always rejoice when we learn, and grieve when we forget. I am therefore inclined to conclude, that, if nothing contracts the natural consequence of learning, we grow more happy as our minds take a wider range.

Knowledge will soon become folly when good sense ceases to be its guardian.

It is for young men to gather knowledge, and for old men to use it; and assure yourself, that no man gives a fairer account of his time than he that makes it his daily study to make himself better.

MEMORY

Is the nurse of Genius. She fondles him in infancy, feeds him from her bosom, inspires him with courage, equips him with learning, brings the past for his instruction, yields the future to his hopes, and as she encircles his cradle with flowers, strews wreaths of immortality on his grave. The most fearful pang of death, is the idea of oblivion. If you shall have so lived that people shall not miss you when you die, you will have lived to little purpose. Usefulness is the test of virtue; and enlightened usefulness embalms reputation.—*Chals. Courier.*

The wealthy and the noble, when they expend large sums in decorating their houses with the rare and costly efforts of genius, with the busts from the chisel of a Canova, and with cartoons from the pencil of a Raphael, are to be commended if they do not stand still *here*, but go on to bestow some pains and cost, that the master himself be not inferior to the mansion, and that the owner be not the only thing that is little, amidst every thing else that is great. The house may draw visitors, but it is the possessor alone that can detain them.

DR. DODD—The last sermon of this unfortunate, but guilty man, was preached at the Magdalen Chapel, Feb. 2, 1777. His text was remarkable. Deuteronomy xxviii. 65, 56. "And among those nations shalt thou find not ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest; but the Lord shall give thee a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind: and thy life shall hang in doubt before thee: and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life."

In the selection of this passage, he might have had reference to his personal circumstances. He had just returned from France, to which he had retired about six months before, to avoid his creditors. He was deeply involved in debt, and had lost his character by offering a bribe to the wife of the Lord Chancellor, to procure for him ecclesiastical preferment.—On the 4th of February, (two days after his sermon at the Magdalen,) he forged a bond in the name of his pupil, Lord Chesterfield, for £4200—was tried and convicted on the 24th of February, and was hung at Tyburn, June 27th—after "*his life had hung in doubt before him, and he had feared day and night*"—according to the text.

Religious.

EXTRACT.

It is no proof of love to God that we do many things, and that too with the willing consent of the mind, the performance of which is agreeable to his law. If the same thing might be done upon either of two principles, then the doing of it may only prove the existence of one of these principles, while the other has no presence or operation in the mind whatever. I do not steal, and the reason of it may be either that I love God, and so keep his commandments, or it may be that I have honorable feelings, and would spurn at the disgracefulness of such an action.—This is only one example, but the bare statement of it serves for a thousand more. It lets us in at once to the decisive fact, that there are many principles of action applauded, and held in reverence, and most useful to society, and withal urging us to the performance of what, in the matter of it, is agreeable to the law of God, which may have a practical ascendancy over a man whose heart is alienated from the love of God. Propose the question to yourself, Would not I do this good thing, or abstain from this evil thing, though God had no will in the matter? If you would, then put not down what is altogether due to other principles to the principle of love to God, or a desire of pleasing him. The principle upon which you have acted may be respectable, and honorable, and amiable. We are not disputing all this. We are only saying, that it is not the love of God; and should we hear any one of you assert, that I have nothing to reproach myself with, and that I give every body their own, and that I possess a fair character in society, and have done nothing to forfeit it, and that I have my share of generosity and honour, and tenderness, and civility, our only reply is, that this may be very true. You may have a very large share of these, and of other estimable principles, but along with the possession of these many things, you may lack one thing, and that one thing may be the love of God. An enlightened discerner of the heart may look into you, and say, with our Saviour in the text, "I know you that you have not the love of God in you.

It is no test whatever of your love to God, that you tolerate him, when he calls upon you, to do the things which your natural principles incline you to do, and which you would have done at any rate. But when he claims that place in your affections which you give to many of the objects of the world,—when he puts in for that share of your heart which you give to wealth, or pleasure, or reputation among men,—then is not God a weariness? and does not the inner man feel impatience and dislike at these grievous exactions? and when the will of God thwarts the natural current of your tastes and enjoyments, is not God, at the moment of urging that will, with all the natural authority which belongs to him, a positive offence to you?

How would you like the visit of a man whose presence broke up some arrangement that you had set your heart upon; or marred the enjoyment of some favorite scheme that you were going to put into execution? Would not you hate the visit? and if it were often repeated,—if the disappointments you received from this cause were frequent and perpetual,—if you saw a systematic design of thwarting you by these galling and numerous interruptions, would not you also cordially hate the visiter, and give the most substantial evidence of your hatred, too, by shunning him, or shutting him out? Now, is not God just such a visiter? O how many favorite schemes of enjoyment would the thought of him, and of his will, if faithfully admitted to the inner chambers of the mind, put to flight! How many fond calculations be given up about the world, the love of which is opposite to the love of the Father. How many trifling amusements behoved to be painfully surrendered, if a sense of God's will were to tell upon the conscience with all the energy that is due to it. How many darling habits abandoned, if the whole man were brought under the dominion of this imperious visiter;—how many affections torn away from the objects on which they are now fastened, if his presence were at all times attended to, and he was regarded with that affection which he at all times demands of us!

In all your dealings be strictly honest, and never, for sake of gain, do an unworthy action